to define Mr. Haskin's relations to political parties, and shall attempt nothing of the rort. We do not klow not sek for whom he will rote for Speaker of the next House, nor for what candidate for Presidet his sole will be cast in the most improbable contingency of the election of 1860 going to the House. It is our policy and pleasure to cultivate met relations among the various sections of the opportion to the Lecompton fraud as to limit the pext Presidential esnuase to two tickets, and thus preclude a resort to the House. But no one can sericusly presume the vote of New-York in the next | July, at Sp m. Howe to be doubtful, whatever may be the position of the representative of the IXth D strict.

Mr. Haskin will make just such avowals and pledges as to him shall seem good, without advice or solicitation from us; but he can give no pledges of adhesion to any party or Presidential candidate without weakening our solicitude for his election. We support him for what he is ard has proved himself-for his independence, his boldness, his fidelity to his constituents and his convictions. When he assured his constituents on the stump, two years ago, that his voice and rote would ever be thrown into the scale of Free Labor and Free Kansas, we discredited his assurances, and urged others to distrust them. But Time has proved his good faith and the injustice of our suspicion, and we now support his reflection on the simple platform of his course as a Representative. Not merely with regard to Kansas has he proved faithful and right, but his fearless, defirst, warfare upon corruption in high places, his patient and searching exposure of the Willett's Point and other sesoda!ous jobs, have proved bim the kind of representative we like to aid in re-electing. If he descends from his present position to pronounce the shibboleth of a party, even though our own, we shall feel that his election will be less desirable and his opportunities for usefulness less ample than they otherwise must be.

If there be any citizen of the IXth District who sees fit to take the field as a competitor for Mr. Haskin's seat, the course is open. We have heard the tames of Gen. James Watson Webb and Col. Hezekish C Seymour suggested as those of possible candidates for his seat. This is a free country, and either or both of these are welcome to the arena But if an attempt be made to crush Mr. Hask n between the upper and nether millstones of partya Lecompton Democrat on one side, and a Republican on the other, each backed by a "regular" nomination-we give the operators notice that there are a good many voters in the District who will be bound by no such nomications, but will vote for the man of their choice, party or no party. Mr. Peck was thus thrown out of the last Congress. and the District had sore reason to rue it even before a Speaker was elected. Mr. Haskin cannot thus be put down unless he shall surreader himself into the hands of this or that set of party managers, and agree to abide their dictation. Whenever be does that, he will be a shorn Samson, and his defeat or success will be a matter of secondary consequence.

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribus.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 8, 1858. In the recent appointment of Postmasters for the principal cities and towns of the State of New-York, the Buffalo and Troy offices were omitted. The term of the Postmaster at Buffalo expires on the 21st July, and at Troy on the 4th of August.

Mr. Corcoran, the banker, who was recently insulted by Murusga, Secretary to the Spanish Legation, made complaint to Gen. Cass to-day, and enlisted the services of the Chief of Police; but as the Don had separated himself from the Legation before he attacked Mr. Corcorar, the Secretary of State could do nothing in the matter.

The Commission to locate the Post-Office site at Philadelphia met to-day without arriving at any

Washington, Thursday, July 8, 1858. It appears from the Army orders just issued, that within the past year there have been fifty four promotions, thirteen resignations, sixteen deaths and thirty-gix appointments, including these of twenty-six cadets to brevet second heutensucies.

To the Associated Press.

to brevet second lieutenancies.

Commander Robb has been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to the Norfolk Navy Yard, vice Com Ford detected, and Com Handy to the rendevous at Beston, in place of Com. Wisslow detached.

The War Department is in receipt of dispatches from Gen, Johnston, dated the 11th of June. They crusin rething of expectal interest. The army war in gred condition. According to the copies of the official orders, the troops were to march forthwith, in three divisions, on as many consecutive days, to Salt Lake Valley, in compliances with the instructions of the Gevenment.

The steemer Ericason with the Seventh Regiment National Guard on board in a sground at an o'close this morning, about 80 miles below Washington. A stranger was sent to their relief. It is expected the regiment will reach here about undnight, and will mount Verpon to-morrow. The District Voluntees Companies and a detachment of Marines have been tender arms all day waiting their arrival. An invita-tion has been extended to the regiment to visit. Batte

The Republican State Convention.

ALBANY, Thursday July 8, 1858. The Republican State Committee met in this city at neon to-day. A very exciting session was held untibearly 3 p m. The debate was very warm, the stregbetween those representing the interests of that section of the party desiring the election of but one delegate from each district, and those called Independerts, who are supposed to be adverse to The Evening Journal, and who wished two delegates elected. After a spirited contest the latter prevailed On motion of Dewit C. Littlejohn, a resolution was adepted, calling a Convention of two delegates from

each District to meet at Syracuse, September S. Governor King is absent from the city, and the s pointment of Canal Commissioner in picco of Mr. Wallon, deceased, is not expected to be made before Tues-

No News of the Telegraph Cable.

Bay or Bull's Ann, July 8-6 p. m. The weather this evening is cloudy, and the wied Westward. Teere are as yet so indications of the telegraph fleet.

Mr. Douglas at Toledo, Ohlo.

Totato, Thursday, July 8, 1853.
The Hor. S. A. Douglas arrived here last evening and was cuthusiastically received by upward of 3,000 citizens, and esconted to his botel amid the firing o earnose, bands of music, &c. He was addressed of behalf of the citizens by D. O. Morton, to which Mc Douglas responded in a happy manner. A great dis play of fireworks concluded the feativities. It was one of the greatest demonstrations which ever took place to this oity.

Vermont Democratic State Convention.

Brilows Falls, Vi. Thursday July 8, 1898.
The Democratic State Convention assembled here to-day, and nominated Herry Keyes for Governor, while Lyman for Legitomati-Governor, and J. F. Thurston for State Treasurer.

Explosion and Loss of Life.

PROVIDENCE, R L, July 8, 1833. An explosion this morring of two it an boilers at the Manchester Print Works, five miles from this city, canced the death of two persons and scalded a third so badly as to leave no hopes of his recovery. The damage to the property is estimated at \$5,000.

Excursion to Lake Superior.

Chicago, Wednesday, July 8, 1858.
The new steamer Planet takes the Lady E.g., place in the extursion trip around Lake Superior, eaving Chicago the 13th and Colling wood the 17th of

Large Fire at Fond du Lac. Wis

MILWAUNEE, Thursday, July 8, 1853 Sixteen buildings in Fond du Lac were destroyed by

THE STATE OF MR. SUMNER'S HEALTH.

an incendiary, who has been arrested.

From Our Own Correspondent.
PARIS, June 23, 1853. The numerous friends, personal and political, whom Mr. Summer must count among the readers of THE TRIBUNE, may have been expecting before this some note of him from your Paris correspondent. Surprised at his sudden arrival, I was pained to learn, when calling upon him, that not withstanding his outward appearance of robust health, he was still an invalid. I preferred to keep silent until I cou'd transmit good news. To day I think I can. Dr. Brown-Sequard, already favorably known to the readers of THE TRIBUNE, has furnished me with a memorandum regarding Mr. Summer's case and his treatment of it, from which and from my conversations with him and his patient, I draw up the following statement:

From the outset Mr. Summer has, so to speak. undervalued the seriousness of his condition. At the time of the assault apon bim he did not comprehend the full extent and nature of the injury received, and has lived from that time to the present in the constant hope of an early restoration to a sound state of health. On coming abroad this time te was counting mainly on the curative influences of travel, exercise in the open air, and absence of that excitement on home affairs which he could not escape in America. At Paris he met Dr. Geo. Hayward, the eminent Boston surgeon, who, in view of his present condition, at once urged "active treatment"-that is, the application of a system of counter irritants in order to reach the malady in the cerebral system and in the spice. With the sanction of Dr. H , Mr. Summer then put himself in the hands of Dr. Brown-Sequard, the celebrated physiologist, so well known in England and America, [who, by the way, should now be better known to our medical men by the newly-founded Journal de la Physiologie de l'Homme et des Animaux, of which he is editor,] whose "specialty" as a practicing physician is diseases of the spine and nervous system. Dr. Brown-Sequard's careful and acute investigation of the case resulted in a diagnosis which, if your's were a medical instead of a general journal, I should be inexcusable for not giving in detail from the memorandum before me. Suffice it for the lay reader to say: the brain itself is ascertained to be free of any serious remaining injury, but the effects of the original commotion there are still manifest in an effusion of liquid about the brain and in a slight degree of congestion, chiefly if not only confined to the membrane around the brain; it was also found that the spine was suffering in two places from the effect of what is called contre-coup. Mr. Sumner being scated and inclined over his desk at the time of the assault, the blows on his head took effect by counter-stroke, or communicated shock in the spine. It is worth noting here, that, after the lapse of more than two years, his sufferings to-day indicate the peculiar nature of the assault; but observe that the spinal chord is sound, the injury being in the spine itself. Dr Brown-Sequerd agrees with Dr Hayward as to the necessity of an active treatment, doubting very much whether any degree of care or lapse of time, unless the morbid condition of the system be directly acted upon, would not always leave the patient exposed to a relapse. He proceeded, therefore, at once to apply fire to the back of the neck and along the spine. Now, fire is fire, and the quality of it is to bure, as surely as the "properly of rain is to wet." And here I cannot do better than to quote entire a note I have just received from M. Sequard: "I think you will like "to be able to say that I have tell you that I have 'applied tix megas to Sepator Sumner's neck and back, and that he has borne these exceedingly psinful applications with the greatest courage and patience. You know that a moxa is a burning of the skin with inflamed agaric (amadou), cotton-'wool or some other very combustible substance. I had rever seen a man bearing with such a fort tude as Mr. Sumper has shown, the extremely "violent pain of this kind of burning " So you see the morale is sound. In his memorandum, the doctor speaks cautiously but hopefully of the final result. He says: "I am in hopes that an active treatment will produce the absorption of the excess of fluid effect about the bran, and diminish the congection of the membranes of this organ. " As regards the condition of the spine, which is quite distinct from that of the head, though due " to the same primary cause, and by a sort of con-" tre coup, an active treatment may diminish the degree of pain, if not adogether render the sen-

sibility normal, so as to allow walking and other " movements to take place without pain." Mr. Summer's general health has almost entirely ralled from the original shock. This is due to what the E glish physicians last year called "the worder'ut recuperative energies of his constitu-"l'on," and to what Dr. Sequard names "a remarkable power of resistance to injury " It is Correspondence of the N. V. Tribune this, in alliance with his untouched vigor of will, that has enabled Mr. S. to throw off or resist so much of the effects of his original injuries, and now enables him to bear the moxa without the chloroform which Dr. Sequard recommended, and The present severe treatment, which Dr. S. is not jet ready to relinquish, may be followed, in the course of the Summer, by certain internal remedies and by bathe.

AGRICULTURAL STATE FAIRS are to be held

this year as follows: California, at Marysville, Aug 23d to 28th. Missouri, at Sr. Louis Sept. 6th to 10th. ILLINOIS, at Centralia, Sept. 19th to 18th. VERMONT, at Burnington, Sept 14th to 17th. Onto, at Saucusky, Sept 14th to 17th. NEW-JERSEY, at Trenton, Sept 15th to 17th. RHODE ISLAND, at Providerco, Sept. Eth to. 18th. KESTUCKY, at Louisvelle, Sept Tth to Oct. 1st. Iowa, at Ock sloosa, Sept. 28th to Oc ; 1st. PENNSTLVANIA, at Pit'sburgh, Sep . 58 h to Oct. 1st. INDIANA, at Indianapolis, Oct. 4th to 9th. Wiscossis, at Madisco, Oct. 4th to 7th. NEW-HAMPSHIRE, at Dover, Oct. 6th to 8th. NEW-YORK, at Syracuse, Oct. 5th to 8th. Cossecticut, at Hartford, Oct. 12th to 15th. Ustran States, at Richmond, Va., Oct. 25th to 3 hh. FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1858. A dirplay of bad fireworks was the most distinguishing feature of the adjourned Foorth of July, which was celebrated as a holiday in the public departments, and was observed otherwise by a suspension of business and a rush from the hot and dusty city. There was no protense of patriotic parade, except that some fifty-four old soldiers, dating back to 1812, presented themselves at the White House, exchanged salutations with the President, and then had a good time over a collation at the City Hall. Washington takes her share of nationality very easily, and is quite willing to be entertained by the performances in other communities without incurring any of the inconveniences

The first regular fiscal year under the present Administration terminated on the 20th of June, and the exhibit of its condition is anything but encouraging. The official returns for three quarters have already been published, and the fourth can be fairly estimated from the published and the fourth can be fairly estimated, from the weekly reports at the Treasury. The first quarter, ending on the 30th September last, produced within a fraction of \$21,000,000 from customs, lands, and miscellaneous sources. The succeeding two, ending on the 31st December Sist March, yielded under \$8,000,000, and that which has just expired may be rated at the same average. Thus the actual income of the year, including the most productive quarter ever known. has only reached an aggregate of \$45,000,000 against an expenditure of at least double that smount. This is one way of going forward. The Administration pleads innocence of having produced these results, ignoring the material fact that they are the natural consequences of the Democrati-policy, upon which it clambered into power. The party is responsible, and the Administration cannot separate from that responsibility until it entirely abandons the party, which it has already succeeded

in disintegrating and demoralizing.

Although Congress has adjourned three weeks the appropriations are not even yet collected and properly compiled; so that it is still impossible to present them with even approximate accuracy. Yet The Union put forth a statement, which was adopted in other quarters, claiming to give a precise statement, when the identical figures were used in a speech of Mr. Letcher two days before the adjournment, and before all the appropriation bills were passed. This fact is sufficient to establish the character of that statement, and to prove that it was got up entirely for effect, and without the least regard to reliability. But the appropriations will soon speak for themselves, and then the public will be undeceived in regard to this attempted imposture.

While it may be convenient to pervert figures which are not yet officially ascertained for a party purpose, there are some which cannot be so easily conjured into plausible shape. For example, we know in exact dollars and cents how much money the Administration has received and had a whorized during the fiscal year which has just closed, and it may be instructive to revive those figures now for the edification of the country. They admit of no eavil or controversy, and cannot be denied or disputed. Here they are in precise detail:

Within the last twelve months, the Administration collected from revenue, and obtained from Congress, notes and loan, with the balance in the Treas ury on the 1st of July, making up a round aggregate of nearly \$104,000,000. It is no part of our business to explain how this money was expended, or into what pockets it sought refuge. Nor is this all. Of the Treasury notes the Secretary has already reissued \$3,000,000 of the first three per cents, and will give the other \$3,060,000 the same direction whenever they are paid in for public dues. With these re-issues he is clearly chargeable, for it is employ ment of the public credit to that extent a second time, after a first redemption. Without, however, discussing this point, the naked facts presented above are sufficient for the desired object. They disclose what the people most desire to know, and that is, the amount of money which came into the bands of the Administration during the past year. This charge is now made out plainly and posi-tively, and should be answered with equal distinct ness, as to the expenditures. What has become o the \$104,000,000? That is the real question, and a categorical reply will be more appreciated than a hundred disquisitions on retrenchment. Who has

got the \$104,000,000? Correspondence of The Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1858.

It is evident Gov. Detver has determined to resign, which will give another chance to the particle who want his place. The Kansas papers speak highly of Denver's integrity and general impartiality.

James S. Green has reached Missouri by this time. Before he left Washington he was very decided against the pre-origine of the Douglas Democracy of Idinois. The truth about it is that G een has discovered a strong anti-Lecemoton feeling among his organization of atti-Lecemoton feeling among his organization. The truth about it is that Geen has already seed a strong anti-Lecempton feeling among his own people in Miscouri. Frank Blair, the free Democratic caudidate in St. Leuis, will be elected by a large usignity, and there is no telling what will become of Missouri politics if the Lollah war upon Judge Douglasgoeson. polities if the I clish war upon one of the Court In Kuntucky the opposition caldidate for the Court of Appeals is making anti-Lecompton speeches all over the State, and his chances are said to be good for

over the State, and his crances are so to be electrica.

I do not think that Messra. Benjamin, Harris, La Sere & Co. will complete their Feurantepec line through Mexico as amountily as was expected. The disturbance in Mexico, and the jealousy of the rival companies, will do much to interrupt and errest opera-

There is no doubt that Mr. Sidell can go to France If he describe. Mr. Dex is ambalous for the mission Mr. Slicell has taken such a deep interest in the speads execution of Judge Dougles that probably he will re-

friede of ex President Pierce will be glad to The fixede of ex President Pierce will be glist to learn that, by a late arrival by ship from Madeira, induce have been received from him. His own health was perfect. The health of his excellent wife had been improved by her rejumn in the island, but the causes of her sickness were not removed. They were to leave Madeira on the lat of June for Liebon, thence, avoiding the large Emulpean offices, for Vevay, in Switzerland, where he will spend the Sammer. Mr. Nathendel Hanthorns and Mr. Jun Howard March will be with him in Switzerland, thear. The period e with him in Switzerland, I hear. The period stay in Europe wal be controlled by the health

MISSOURI-THE CANVASS-ILLINOIS.

Sr. Louis, Mo., June 28, 1858. It is rather hot for politics, but nevertheless I must give you some account of political matters in the Great West. It is a phenome: on hexplicable and dismaring to Pre-Slavery demogrates South, and a mysteriwithout the wineing which the Doctor expected. | cvs puzzle to Pro-Slaver, dough faces North, that in this State of reputed border ruffians-the chosen theaterard instrument for the bloody immolation of Freecom in Kansas-should spring up, as if from the blood of the victims of oppression, the tree of liberty, strong, vigorous and thrifty, its roots striking deep and spreading themselves out even to the extieme berders of the State. It is a political probbem worths the careful study of the statesman and phrisutbropart, and should enlighten and instruct the true friends of free principles in the North, as to the best wespens and mode of successful warfore against the slave Ol garchy. You may remember for well do I, then living in New-England, look no with trembling and incredulous eyes upon the "small cheed, not larger than a man's hand, shooling up from the western horizon out of the pestiferous hot-bed of Slavery fanalicism. It harding structed the notice of the public until it broke over St. Leuis, and its thunder-clap startled and confounded both friends and foes all over the Union. St. L uis ranged herself by the side and became

Power and of more cheering hopes to the friends of Freedom than any and all other political and mor-al movements of the age. This movement was the natural and I may say spontaneous offspring of the great heart of the people; it is sustained and carried forward by them, and it is destined in my opin-ion to sweep over the Union. Let us do justice to those who had the sagacity to discover and the cour-age and talent to touch and develop this sectimen of the popular heart. It belongs preeminently to our talented representative, F. P. Blair, and to the not less talented and, as a political writer, unexcelled editor of The Missouri Democrat, B. Gretz Brown, esq., and his political associates in the paper, Messrs. Fishback and McKee. With nothing to lean upon but their confidence in the sympathy the masses, assailed on all sides by the minious the Slave Power at home, and succeed at by even friends abroad, for advocating a chimerical project, The Democrat boldly and defiantly raised the banner of Free Labor. It touched and immediately felt the sustaining power of the honest and stout hearts of the people, and at the first contest at the ballot-box the cause of Free Labor triumphed. Since that time its march has been onward, and it has constantly outrun the auticipations of its friends. Now let me advise you Eastern politicians, and especially all lovers of freedom, to study the principles of action and political tactics which have produced such results here, and adopt the same. They will find them always in the columns of The Missouri Demowhich is the true exponent of the cause of Free Labor in the State States, and doing more to effect it than any other public joured.

We had a Convention of the delegates of the Free Democracy yesterday for the County of St. Louis to nominate candidates for office. It exhibited more of strength and hearty enthusiasm than any similar body I have seen together, and foreshadows a glorious victory. FRANK BLAIR was renominated by acclamation for Congress, and B. GRATZ BROWN for the Legislature, and they are worthy of the confidence reposed in them. Mr. Brown is little known abroad except as the leading editor of The Democrat, and in that capacity he has no superior; but if his life is spared he will be known in other spheres of political action. He is an elegant speaker as well as writer, and is possessed of extended literary acquirements. Mentally and physically he has many points of resemblance to your illustrious Senator, Mr. Seward; not inferior to him in talent, he excels him in the graces of oratory, and with equal industry may yet adorn a position equally elevated.

Under his auspices The Democrat is the exponent of the popular sentiment of the masses, and whenever the opportunity presents itself you will find the people of the State side by side with the freemen of St. Louis.

Illinois is to be the scene of a bitter though not doubtful contest this Fall. In common with you I have wished to see more friendly relations between the Republicans and Douglas men, but I am persuaded there is no hope for it. One great obstacle has been in the tone and spirit of the Douglas orgars. A cordial union with the Republicans, as their professions if sincere demanded, would, as a general thing, eventuate in the discontinuance of their publication, as two of like politics could not be supported. Their apparent interest therefore required of them to keep distinct from and antagonistic to the Republicans, and from this cause the Douglas papers have been bitter and belligerent. They will all go back to the Administration in the end, whatever may be the result in the State. Mr. Lincoln, whose admirable speech you published, is the representative man of the Republicans, and they have little confidence in the honesty or princi-ples of Douglas. If Douglas can get a larger vote in the State than the Administration, it will be so much capital in making terms with Buchanan and enabling him to regain some position. If he fait in this, he is crushed. Hence the bitterness and desperation of the struggle on his part. The Republicans of the State are united and strong; any attempt to coalesce with the Douglas party would produce dissension. Hence it had better be avoided.

I observe in many papers East, and some of them Republican, the policy of a "Union" party advocated, to bring in all anti-Lecompton men of all parties, and merge the Republican party into it. This would be suicidal, and I trust will find no favor. The Republican party, as you know, embraced in its origin all opposed to the unconstitutional aggressions of Slavery, and its platform is broad enough for all to stand on. As a party it has broad principles, consistency, and consequently in-nate strength. It is, in its principles and doctrines, emphatically the Democratic Republican party of Union, and it has only to stand firm and unyielding to obtain a speedy and glorious triumph. This vacillation and indension, this stretching out of hands for outside support, betekens weakness and repels the timid. Let us stand by our party coming all who join our ranks, make no unworthy concessions, and display no other banner than the oble one we have chosen, and which truly represents our principles.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS-XXVd DISTRICT.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. CRAWFORD Co , Pa., June 29, 1858.

I see in THE TRIBUNE a statement from a Har-risburg correspondent saying that John H. Walker of Erie is the man most likely to represent our District in the next Corgress The writer, I would beg leave to say, is very much mistaken in legard to the popular sentiment concerning a Congressman. The Hon. John Dick is the man above all others who has the most claims for that office and he will certainly poll a heavier vote than any other man in the District. Furthermore, what truer and nobler Representative can we elect than one who upon a sick bed should be found even then willing to be carried into the House to vote against

the infamous Lecompton measure!

The course Mr. Walker has taken in regard to the railroad interests at Erie must detract largely from a full vote of the Republican party; and as he is open to objections from this source, the probability of defeat with bim for our standard-bearer

Erie County claims the Congressman, let her present one free from any popular prejudice, and Crawford County will concur in the nomination. In all fairness, however, Mr. Dick is entitled to the teminstion, for in every District in the State they are rewarding faithful Representatives by nominat-ing them for a third term; and for the same reason Mr. Dick is justly entitled to retain his seat another

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS.

It is but a few years since the volcanoes of Hecla in Ice'and, Etna in Sielly, and Veruvius in Italy, were in active operation at the same time. The altitude of Hecla and Veruvius are rearly equal, but that of Etna is about ten thousand feet above the sea, or nearly ouble that of Hecla and Vesuvius.

On the 14th January 1848, when the fiery eruptions of Hec's were substitling, the ashes began to ascend from the crater, and were thrown to such a neight in the stincephere as to fall on the Fero Islands, three undred and sixty miles distant. O-cuere, Acouesgus and Coureguing, three volcances

in the Cordillers S A, extending in a line of two thousand seven hundred miles, were all convulsed at the same time.

The voicances of Maura Los and Kdaues, Sandwich Islands, open in the atmosphere at the respective gits of ten and fifteen thousand feet above the sea vel These volcanoes are the largest yet discovered in our canth, and during one of the eruptions one of these volcances ci-charged a river of lava ceventy m.les in length, five miles in breacth, and 'f ac-measured depth, in the abert period of about seventy

the champion of the cause of free labor, and is to-day the Azere Islands, in one of which famine is any reso, but we must see a the object of more disheartening fears to the Sisve coing the work of death, have because them and a very decided opinion.

beneath the sea that surrounds them volcanic fices of great energy, that even the ocean, with all its mighty power, is unable to drawn or excieguish.

On the 18th of October, 18th, one of the volcaness in the New-Zesland Islands was aroused from a long sumber, and about a thousand shocks of earthquak attended its convulsions. The Aurora Australia kundled unit light, and terrific thunder and with and kindled up its light, and terrific thunder, and v vid and force lightning united in the wenderful demonstration of the majesty and sublimity of the great phenomena of tating. It was then that shocks of earthquake were felt simultaneously on the opposite side of the clobe, it was then that Aurora Horealis and Auror Australis united, and a bright band encircled to

on Heels in Iceland was convulsed, the eruption Who lifely in leeland was troyed both man and beast. The black torque disease there resulted from a volcatic crupton, and so faufully malignant was that pestilence, that in many cases the tangue fell from the mouth of the victim before life was extract.

A volcane canable of discharging a river of moltan A volcate capable of dicharging a river of molten lava severty miles long and five miles wide, is capable of affecting the atmosphere of the earth over an immense surface, and does affect it, as our volcaminum records of natural phenomena compared with our

Africa has rot, as far as I am aware, a volcano its continent; but there are volcances on the very

In my geological reasarches on the American continent, I have formed the opinion that the great American lakes, which describe a curve on the sphere of the earth, have resulted from volcanic action; as Outsile, a ceep lake, now reposes in the craise of a volcage, and its occasional tidal flows and fitful abul-litions to doubt result from volcanic action deep in the bowels of the earth.

bowels of the earth.

The immerse masses of metalic copper found filling
the rock fissures in the vicinity of Lake Superior, and
the agetes found in that vicinity, have no doubt re sulted from velcanic action. [Journal of Commerce

TROUBLES IN SOUTHERN KANSAS.

GOV, DENVER'S VISIT OF PACIFICATION.

THE STATE OF THINGS AT FORT SCOTT.
respondence of The Circionali Gazette.
FORT SCOTT, Tuesday June 15, 1858.

FORT SCOTT, Thesday June 15, 1808.

As there were many contradictory stories at Fort Scott, I prepose to give only what each party admitted against themselves.

WHAT THE PROSLAVERY FARTY ADMITS.

The Pre-Slavery men admitted that bad men who had committed cutrages and crimes in other parts of the Territory had come there for protection and found it. As prominent among such men they mentioned Gen. Clark, the murderer of Barber, and nearly all united in creaking of him as a bad man, of very viounited in speaking of him as a bad man, of very vio-lent partiers, who bated all Free State men extin-ually plotting against them. He was the brains for marsucing parties, which he dared not go out of the town to head.

The town is guarded by United States soldiers, and t was said, would not dare to stay in it if the troops

e Pro-Slavery men also admitted that Hamilton. quarters for maisuding expeditions on Free-State men; that they brought in horses and other stolen property; and that, though the property was followed and proven by the owners, it never could be recov-ered, but was removed by the connivance and even

sesistance of the citizens.

It is also admitted by them that ex-Gov. Ransom of Michigan, who holds the position under Mr. Buchanan of Receiver of the Land Office at Fort Scott, gives all by Pro-Slavery nen. A few days before we a a prominent marauder declared publicly that never would be peace until they had burned every Free State cabit on the Marias de Ceignes, and pro-posed to crgatize a party to do it. Gov. Russon, who was standing by replied, "Now you are talking

It is also admitted by some Pro-Slavery men that Osp ain Anderson of the U.S. Army, used the troops to protect and a metimes even to ecoperate with these lawless bands. This is also admitted by several efficers of the army now stationed here.

WHAT THE FIRE STATE MEN ADMIT.

Mostgomery admits that he has in his band severs men who have aworn to shoot Gen. Clark, and that they are lying in wait about Fort Seat for that pur-pures. I saw one of these men: he goes in the com-pany by the mixusand of Frence. His real name is bony by the michanal of Pickles. His real name is Wright. He is a machinist by trade, came to Kansas from Richmond, Ind., and claims to be a consin of Barber. Montgemery admits that he is carrying on a guerilla warfare, and makes it self-subsisting; in other words, that he takes what is necessary for the sup-port of his band from Pro-Slavery men; that, having hern forced into the field to protect himself and his seighbors against the outrages of Pro-Slavery men, he thirks it enough to give his time, but makes those who caused the war, support him and his band in car-rying it on; that it is against the law for any man in his company to ride a Free-State horse; they are all

his company to ride a Free-State horse; they are all mounted on horses stelen from Pro-Slavery men. He admits that he has frightened Pro-Slavery settlers away by riding around their houses as though making observations for an attack on them, and boasts that he keeps the people of Fort Scott in a constant state of terror, United States soldiers and all, what for, Denver called a meeting of the citizens of Fort Scott, and made a speech to them. The wrongs and outrages which existed among them he did not come to charge on any party. He came as a peace-maker,

zation for the enforcement of the laws, and for the suppression of all lawless acts.

3. That all obposions officers should be reported to the Governor. He would remove them, and let the peeple immediately elect others in their places.

The plan seems of omeet with general approval.

The plan seemed to meet with general approval.

Gov. Robineon then made a speech, appealing to the Free-State ment to preceive the peace of the Territory, and reminded them that as they now had possession of the local government, their party would be held responsible for all cutrages. He showed that violence never checked but silways promoted violence; that if every man undertook to reverge his own injuries, without regard to law, the whole land would become a scene of bloodshed. He denied the right of Montgomery or any other man to set himself up as a regulator, and hoped so Free State man would counterance any such interfeference with the laws of the land.

Everything was tending to a peaceful estilement of all difficulties, when ex Gov. Rancom tried to create

all difficulties, when ax Gov. Ransom tried to create dissets one by declaring that all the outrages had been conmitted solely by the Abolitioniats. Gov. Danver stepped forward very much excited, and said. 'I had peed a plan for peace, and did not expect recrim on. Razsom, however, repeated the assertion, Gov. Denver interposed again and said, "There is no call for such language here to-day.

is no call for such language here to-day."

An old gray-headed Fro-Slavery man by the name of Brantley, from North Carolina, made a very excellent speach, in which he tried to applicate for the indictest remarks of his friend Mr. Karsom. I was quite storished to hear so much good sense, and was at a loss to account for it, till I learned that the old man had been brought up a printer. Good same comes ratural to the craft, but they don't all make as good use of it as old man Brantley.

Ratsom had, however, excited a dangerous spirit, and the Governor adjourned the meeting until the next day.

DEXT CAY.

THE GRAND GATHERING AND THE FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Carriers having been sent out to give notice of the meeting, a gathering from all parts of the county took place the next day at Fort Scott. The Governor renewed his plan for peace, and it was accepted by the rettlers. The Sheriff of the County was reported as chaosious. He was at once removed, and T. R. Roberts, a Free-State man from Bellefontaine, Onio, elected by the result in his place.

the Covernor then armounced that he would have the United States soldiers removed from Fort Sout, and would commission a company of 60 militia under M-jor Weaver, a Free State man to guard the line, and protect the settlers from invading bands from Missium. With this arrangement the settlers seemed perfectly satisfied and went home congratulating perfectly eathfield, and went home congratulating each other on the prospect of peace. LARGE HAUL OF THIEVES -Officer McCountil of

the Fifth Precirct made a descent last night on a gang of notorious thieves, on the corner of Washington and Canal streets, and arrested the following persons: Jus. Wilson, Thes. Richardson, Chas. Carson, Jas. Welsh, Frencis Martin, Leane Williamson, Win. McClane, Clark Vorght, Wm. Poillips and Michael Marra. This garg congregate in this vicinity, and rob and garrote immigrants and strangers, who are to be met with in this part of the city. A tumber of them are desperate characters, and are well known to the police. The two last. Phillips and Marra, are mere boys, about fourteen years of ege. The rest range from nineteen to twenty-two years of age. They were all locked up in the Fifth Ward Station-House.

NIELO'S CARDEN - Miss Mary Shaw, an actress of some celebrity, appeared lest night for the first time at this house. She seems to be a tolerably pleasing notreco but we must see more of her before pronouncing THE DE RIVIERE SCANDAL.

A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS ISSUED. The examination of Henri de Reviste, on a charge of grand larcery, took place yesterday before Mr. Justice Ogden at Hoboken; but the prisoner having given bail on Wednesday for his apprarance to answer the charge, the examination was dispensed with. Subsaquent to his release he left the vicinity, it was said, to main in retirement, lest attempts be made to take im it to custody without warrant and convey him to Mobile. It was reported, however, that he visited the M-frepolitan Hotel yesterday afternoon.

Yesterday morning Justice Ogden remarked in open court that if the statements in the public journals were correct as to the conduct of the officers to whom the warracts of commitment sgainst Mr. De Reviere, were correct, he should take the proper measures to ascertain upon what ground the officer allowed the defend ant to remain in constructive custody at the hotel in Hoteken, instead of conveying him to the County Jul, to be there detained by the Warden until discharged, by due course of law.

The Judge ther issued two write of babeas corner on application of Col. Blount, directed to Mr. Huncke the proprietor of the Napoleon Hotel, and Mr. De Riviece, and requiring them to produce in Court the bodies of Mrs. and Miss Emily J. Blount at 9 o'clock this merning. The solidavits upon which the writ was issued recite substantially that the wife and daughter were taken from the cust dy of the petitioner by, our Capt. De Riviere, and that he has reason to believe that they are now restrained of their liberty by De Riviere and Huncke. Mr. Huncke was served with the writ at 12 o'cleak yesterday. The Sheriff, how

ever, was not so fortunate as to find Mr. De Riviere. Mrs. Bicunt is still at the Napoleon Hotel as a guest, her name being entered on the register of the house. She has bad frequent interviews with her coussel Gen. E. R. V. B. Wright, and it is rumored that she will apply at exce for a bill of separation from her husband for alleged ill-treatment that she has received at his

It has been stated by a French gentleman that de Riviere was really a soldier of the army of France, but that he never occupied a grade higher than that filled by those irate young gentlemen who so heroically con-spired to take the life of M. de Pene, the Paris Editor who cracked an innecent joke at their expense. M. de Riviere in fact was nothing more nor less than a Sub-Lieu'enant. He was put in the army by his father, who "could get no good out of him," and was placed in the "Disciplinary Corps," composed of wild fellows like bimself, and sent to Algiers. This Disciplinary Corps, so called from the extra stringeroy of its rule is regarded as half soldier, balf convict, and seems to have been established for the purpose of taming down and modulating the too exuberant spirits of gay young men, led greatly astray by the temptations of Parisife. They are basished by their friends, who are bappy to get rid of there, and are always sent upon the most hazardous expeditions and put it the most dangerous positions; places for which their reckless and care-devil dispositions eminently fit them. If they should survive their term and return, their wild oats will most likely have been sown, but if (as is most fikely the case) they should remain behind imprisoned beneath the sod, "why, well and good-s good rid ence of a bad bargain.

Riviere was serving with his corps in Algiers the Eastern war broke out, and he was sent with some of his comparious to the Crimes, where, as was most natural, he was among those sent to storm the

This, it appears, is his history as a soldier -a history which he would seem to have exaggerated. But this is natural, and not a great offence for one of his years he is yet under thirty. But he has thus far gained more rotoriety by his relations with Venus than his

LETTER FROM MRS. BLOUNT

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribane. Sin: My name and that of my daughter have been so often before the public during the past few weeks, not only in scraps of so called news, but in editorial articles of greater or less length, based, of course, by whomever written, on the one-sided statements of my husband, Col. Blount, up to this time uncontradicted by me, and upon papers which he is pleased to term "documentary evidence," trumped up and shows or caused to be shown by him to the gentlemen of the press, that I feel I shall be compelled to give to the making observations for an attack on them, and boasts that he keeps the people of Fort Scott in a constant state of terror. United States soldiers and all.

WHAT GOV. DENVER DID AT FORT SCOTT.

GOV. DENVER DID AT FORT SCOTT.

Scott, and made a speech to them. The wrongs and outrages which existed among them he did not come to charge on any party. He came as a peace-maker, and prop sed the following:

1. That bygones should be bygones, and all past offerses left to be dealt with by the Grand Juries.

2. That every good ditizen should join in an organization for the enforcement of the laws, and for the suppression of all lawless acts.

3. That all obnoxious officers should be reported to ridical state of the suppression of all lawless acts.

That all obnoxious officers should be reported to ridical state of the suppression of all lawless acts.

That all obnoxious officers should be reported to ridical state of the suppression of all lawless acts.

That all obnoxious officers should be reported to ridical state of the suppression of all lawless acts.

thaken by the attacks of Col. Blount. It would be as ridiculous for me to deny to these who have known me from girlhood the truth of Col. Blount's statements, as for you. Sir. to write a ments, as for you, Sir, to write a grave and isbored denial of a charge of petty isroemy brought against you by some wrong-headed pulitical opposent, with-out even a shadow upon which to base his senseless

I repeat, Sir, that it is not necessary for me to justify myself to my friends; and my loatierts, my edu-cation, my tastes and my associations as an American lady, all combine to make me shilak from obtuding lady, all combine to make me shitck from obtaining purely personal matters on the public; but my love for my dear child, and my sense of what I conceive to be my duty to her, compared to which in strength and intensity all the other elements of my being are as a masterd seed to a mountain, impel me to ask through the columns of your paper for a suspension of public opinion until after my side of the story shall have

opinion until after my ride of the story shall have been heard.

With your permission, Mr. Editor, I will in a few days as soon as my health and strength will permital prepare for your paper a detailed account of this unfortonate case, from the time Capt. Do Riviere was first into duced into our family in Mobile up to the hour of my writing. In the meantime, Sir, may I beg to be relieved from the incesses at solicitations for interviews with which I am beset by reporters for the press. Buch of these young geatlemen as I have chesen to see were polite and respectful, but, although well meaning, they are sometimes careless, and do interparable injury, unintentionally, of course, but none the less effectively. Altogether, the yould of these geatlemen, and the immaurity of their experience, render them undesirable persons for me to converse with on subject so celeate as those involved in this care. I do not, indeed, with to see any one until after my statement shall have appeared.

Persons of whatever mental caliber, who have read only Col. Blount statement, mast, I know, be more or less prejudiced against me. I do not, therefore, with to see any one under such a disadvantage. After I shall have made my statement, Col. Blount and I will be on an equal footing, and then, if any of the respondible editors of the daily papers choose to call upon me, and see for themselves whether or not I have what Col. Blount singularly denominates a "mencal diatemper," I shall be mist happy to see the m.

With great respect.

PERSONAL

PERSONAL.

-It is said that during a recent visit of Louis No. poleon to the Chateau d'Etioles, the Emperer at osce, upon estering the pulor, noticed a youth of fifeen care, interesting and handsome in appearance, with a well-formed and elegant figure. The Emperor approsched him kindly: "What is your name, my little triend?" "Walewiki, Sire." "Count o'Etiolos," answered the Emperor, smiling and placing his hand on the boy's eliculder. This young man is the son of Mille. Rechel. and Court Walracki, who has always taken care of him, attended to his education. He is acknowledged to possess, independently of remarkable personal attractions, a cheerful disposition, generous sentiments, and unusual intelligence. He will bear hexceforth the title which the Emperor thus bostowed

Robert McAillster, a well-known pork dealer of St.
Leuis, committed suicide on Wadnesday merning, in
a fit of delirium tremens. He was found lying upon
the floor, bathed in blood, with his neck nearly dissevered, and a raye still in his hand. On Tuesday
morning, Mrc. Catherine Shaeffer killed herself in the
same manner. She had been partially insane for some